Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUS, New York City.

Panm-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and sque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The True and the False.

Circumstances are about to give unusual importance to this year's election in Ohio. the State of McKINLEY and of HANNA The Democrats have reaffirmed the Chicago platform, saying firmly to Republican free silverites, anxious for places on the ticket, to fall in behind. The State Central Committee of the Silver Republicans, seeing that a separate ticket would bring more hurt than help to their side of the main issue, have submitted and indorsed the Columbus ticket, and will vote for free silver under the strange but immovable motto "Democratic."

What, on the other hand, is to be done by the Democrats who believe in the maintenance of the gold standard and of the national honor inextricably bound up in it? Will they adhere to the cause they profess to believe in as unflinch ingly as the silver Republicans stick to theirs, and vote for the party that alone represents its fortunes? Or will they desert it and nominate a ticket of their own, christening it "Democratic," for self-ostentation and for talk, the entire effect of which will be limited to weakening the organization that honest money must stand or fall with !

Are the Ohio gold Democrats really against the fraud of free silver, or are they shamming ?

Shall the Grand Army Go to Richmond?

The city of Richmond, in Virginia, represented by its Young Men's Business Association, desires that the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Re public shall be held there in 1899. This association is a leading force and a vital element in the affairs of the town. It has already appointed a committee of energetic and influential men to push the matter, and the formal Invitation will be extended to the Grand Army at the Buffalo encampment, where every effort will be made to pledge the members in favor of going to Richmond in 1899.

We are informed that the movement has the hearty approval of the city Government, and that it is supported by public sentiment in Richmond.

This is a very interesting proposition. The idea is thoroughly creditable to the patriotism of the beautiful town on the James River which holds so conspicuous a place in American history. No one can miss the significance of the invitation; and the acceptance of that invitation, and the actual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Richmond year after next, would be equally significant.

Whether the presence of colored members If the Grand Army as the guests of a Southern city would in any manner embarrass be hospitality of Richmond, is another Question. We suppose that the same friendly impulses and generous spirit which Appear in the general invitation would tontrol the practical management of all the details involved in the entertainment of the soldiers of the Union at the former capital of the Confederate States

While Japan has accepted Hawaii's proposal to put their disputes to arbitration. yet the arrangement of the terms may require some study. Minister Cooper's offer of June 28 was general in character, consisting of a suggestion "that the matters at issue be referred to a disinterested arbitrator or arbitrators" and a promise that "the Hawaiian Government will abide by the result."

What, then, are the matters at issue Japan will presumably insist that they shall include not only the damages claimed for the exclusion of her subjects from Hawaii but also the saké tax. Several hundred of her subjects, arriving by steamer at Hono lulu, were turned back, after permission to test in the courts their right to land had been refused, and it is said that the company that sent out the immigrants wants 320 yen each, while the steamship wants 320 yen a day for the detention caused by Hawaii's act. The saké tax complained of was an increase of duty on this favorite liquor of the Japanese from 15 cents a gallon to \$1. Japan declares that this law violated the treaty which gives to her the rights of the most favored nations, because it was a pointed discrimination against her; but the exact form of the remedy asked does not yet appear. We may assume, however, from the language of Minister Coopen's proposal, that Hawaii will be willing to have all disputed matters go to an arbiter, so far as treaty rights are involved, although she will resent any encroachment upon her own sovereignty.

But assuming that an agreement can be reached on the matters to be submitted, and on the manner of submitting them, and further assuming that there will be no difficulty about the choice of referee, Japan's very good one, there is another possible source of disagreement. Minister Coopen's promise, as we have seen, was that the Hawaiian Government would abide by the result of the arbitration. But what would happen should no Hawaiian Government exist when the result is reached? This is a supposition not unlikely to become actual fact. One of the first acts of Congress on coming together, less than four months hence, may be to provide for the annexation of Hawaii. But the preparation of the case for arbitration, its submission to the referee, and the allowance of a decent time for the latter to arrive at his decision, might require a longer time. Mindful of this probability, Japan is said to ask that our Government will agree to assume the responsibility of carrying out the award of the arbiter, in case Hawaii is annexed.

At first glance, this might seem a reason able proposition, since we are to assume other obligations of Hawaii in annexing her. Japan doubtless holds it to be just, that, as Hawaii is perfectly ready to execute the decision of the arbiter, the United States Government should be sub-

no longer exists. A little reflection, however, will suggest other views in this matter. In the treaty for annexing Hawaii we assume Hawaii's debts to a limited extent; but admitting that damages, if awarded by the referee, would be small, yet the judgment might concern other than pecunlary claims. In fact, the very foundation of those claims might be the validity of certain treaty rights granted by Hawaii to Japan, which are different from those granted by our country. It is clear that we could not agree to alter our laws or to enter into new treaties with Japan.

But with that point settled, it would seem that arbitration can be arranged if both parties sincerely desire it. Hawaii certainly does not fear it. In international law the right of a country to restrict immigration hardly admits of doubt, and yet we find Count OKUMA complaining that the immigrants were avowedly treated "as aliens," as if they could possibly be treated in any other way.

Finally, though we might decline to give any guarantee that would affect our laws, there should be no difficulty on that account in arranging the terms of arbitration, because it is well understood that, with annexation, Hawaii's treaties lapse at once. Hence, at most, the question to be put before the referee would concern past pecuniary claims for breaches of treaty obligations rather than the enforcement of those obligations after annexation. We might even perhaps arrange with Hawaii how any money indemnity which the referee might award should be paid, in case she should previously be brought into the Union. There is, in fact, a general clause in the pending treaty which might perhaps cover the matter.

To Abolish the Federal Courts.

Mr. G. C. CLEMENS, Populist and reporter of the Supreme Court of Kansas, has some remarkable legal notions, such as are especially remarkable in a Supreme Court re porter. In an article in the newspaper which is illuminated by the wisdom of the Hon, William Alfred Peffer, Mr. Clem-ENS maintains with much enthusiasm that the Federal courts are the source of all our woe. He does not believe that the remonetization of silver would save Kansas and the rest of the country. "If all the extortions," he says, "now practised upon the people by railroad companies, insurance companies, grain gamblers, and others are to go unchecked, as they are sure to do while the Federal courts remain to dominate sovereign States," an increase in the currency would have the same effect "as stuffing \$10 bills into the pockets of a man being 'gone through' by an undisturbed highwayman." So the Federal courts are worse enemies of the Populists than is the ruthless gold standard.

Governor LEEDY's Superintendent of Insurance, the eminent WEBSTER MCNALL, has been enjoined by a Federal court from refusing to allow certain Eastern life in surance companies to do business in Kansas. "What." cries Mr. CLEMENS, "is the use of trying to carry out any reforms until we get rid of the Federal courts?" What, indeed? What but the detested Federa courts prevents the Populists from discharging their wrath against corporations and capitalists? The Chief Justice of Kansas has said that the rights of the user of property are superior to those of the owner. Federal courts don't take a view so congenial to the Populist mind.

Hear this Supreme Court reporter speak from the heart:

"The Federal courts, inferior to the Supreme Court are not constitutional courts, but are creatures of statutes which any Congress can repeal; and the Supreme Court gets its power to overrule State courts from a statute about two inches long. Repeal these statutes, and a law held good by the Supreme Court of a State would be everlastingly good and would have to be obeyed. 'Abolish the Federal courts; re store to the States their stolen sovereignty, so that the people may rule notwithstanding an unamendable Federal Constitution.' This should be the battle cry of all true reformers and champions of popular rights in 1900."

Shall a statute only two inches long continue to stand in the way of the Populist reformers? There is a powerful element in the Democratic party that might look with favor upon the proposition to abolish the inferior Federal courts. That would be the most effectual way of abolishing "Govern ment by injunction," and insuring freedom of riot. Moreover, the Federal courts as tribunals that do not get their legal principles from the platforms of the fanatical enemies of the rights of property, even corporate property, are a grievous stumbling-block in the way of Bryanism. The plan of Mr. CLEMENS deserves the consideration of the Bryanite leaders.

The Indiana at Halifax.

Capt. H. C. TAYLOR does well to make the trip of the Indiana to Halifax the greatest success possible from the international point of view. Visitors find a cordial welcome, and, no doubt, they are impressed by the sight of a vastly more powerful warship than any ever before seen in that port or in any other port of the Queen's Canadian domains. The information that we have two sister ships of the Indiana in commission and half a dozen bigger ones either built or building, may also suggest to our neighbors that, while the British fleet is a mighty one, yet there are, or are to be, others,

But, after all, this visit is not a triumphal one. Indeed, taking all the pride we are entitled to in having this noble ship on exhibition at Halifax, the occasion is rather humiliating. The people there do not forget that, if they haven't an Indiana of their own stationed there, they have the only dock on the Atlantic coast now available for this one, and the same fact is well advertised to European nations. The feeling of triumph, therefore, suggestion of the King of Belgium being a is on their side rather than ours, and perhaps it rather heightens the fervor of the hospitality to their visitors, just as beaten athletes of ours in England can usually report having received the heartiest welcome and kindliest treatment.

The disagreeable plunge having once been taken, there is now talk even of sending to Halifax for docking other big armorelads of ours. With such proposals current, we are glad to observe that the Navy Department is about to make a contract to dredge out the approaches to the Port Royal dock, for a distance of haif a mile, to a depth of thirty feet, which exceeds by a good margin the maximum draught of our deepest battleships. This has been the trouble all along. It was known years ago that the approaches were too shallow; but the task of dredging them out was put off, until now we have to send the Indiana to a foreign port. The Port Royal dock is big enough to hold her, as has been proved by trial; but, in order to get her in and out, risks of time and tide have to be run. The appropriation obtained from Congress for dredging out a channel or basin was made long ago, but

is to be used only now.

the Mare Island dock are to be deepened, under a contract just made. That is a fine granite structure of large dimensions, and ought to be fully available. In fact, since we are now compelled to resort to foreign ports, not only making known our crippled condition, but employing foreign labor and foreign material on American ships, too much energy cannot be shown in getting into serviceable condition the few big docks we have, so that our present experience at Halifax may not be repeated.

Mr. Gosse's Paradox.

In an article in the North American Review Mr. EDMUND W. GOSSE complains that the modern world is so much given to the writing of novels that there is smaller audience than there used to be for serious theological, scientific, philosophical, and historical works. He even advances the fantastic notion that Ruskin's "Modern Painters," NEWMAN'S "Grammar of Assent," and Buckle's "History of Civilization" would not have attracted much attention if they had appeared in the last ten years, and that Cardinal NEWMAN and Mr. RUSKIN would yield to the taste of the time and put their ideas in the form of fiction if they were writing now.

The truth is that there are multitudinously more readers of fiction and of every other sort of composition than there were forty years ago. Not only has the general intelligence been vastly increased, but the sum of scholarship has been vastly increased. Especially is the latter fact true of this country, in which the number of men and women who may justly be called scholars has grown from insignificance in the last generation. Any work of genuine scholarship, however abstruce the subject, is sure of a larger welcome than it could have had forty years ago, when BUCKLE published the first volume of his "History." Moreover, the international welcome is much greater. Any work of solid merit or brilliant theory finds its public of scholars all over the world.

It would be absurd to believe that a clever and accomplished person like Mr. Gosse believes as a result of his own observation or that of other men that HERBERT SPENCER is neglected because Mr. KIPLING is much read. Nor is he the man to draw an indictment against democracy, which he would do if he really meant that the greater grows the multitude of readers the worse for all books except novels; not that good novels are not among the best books there are and the reading of them is fully as instructive as that of the "Annals of the American Academy." It must have been Mr. Gosse's intention to satirize the writers of so-called novels who insist upon preparing theological, scientific, and philosophical treatises and calling them novels. He means to say, winking the eye of his paradox, that the theologians, the men of science, and the philosophers will be out of a job if Mrs. HUMPRRY WARD and the eminent Mr. GRANT ALLEN and the rest of the instructive school keep on.

What Will the Total Vote Be?

At the first election in the enlarged New York on Nov. 2 a greater number of citizens will participate in the contest than in any municipal election ever before held in the United States. How many they will be can only be guessed at now. The number has been calculated as "more than 500,000." Others say "probably 600,000 or more."

For last year's election the total number of voters registered in the New York of the present was 330,976. Of these about 10 per cent, were included in what is to be after Jan. 1 the borough of the Bronx. The other nine-tenths were residents of so much of the present city of New York as is not to be included in the sylvan district beyond the Harlem. In the city of Brooklyn last year the total reg-Istration was 297,534, an aggregate greater than that in the whole State of Nebraska. That State contributed much to the excitement of the canvass, but its total vote was only 222,000, or 75,000 less than the number registered in Brooklyn alone. Territorially the largest of the political divisions wholly consolidated to form the Greater New York is the county of Rich mond, the registered vote of which at last year's election was 12.824. In so much of the territory of Queens county as is to be added to New York and to form the borough of Queens, the registration last year was 18,461, bringing up the total registration in the entire territory, all divisions in cluded, to 659,795. Of the total enrollment of a year ago, the present city of New York furnished a registration of 330,000, and in so much of the territory to be consolidated as is not now a part of this city the registration was 328,000, or only 2.000 less.

That number of qualified citizens pre sented themselves last year for enrollment. In the meanwhile, within the territory included in the enlarged New York, there has been some increase of population and corresponding addition to the voting population. Last year's contest was one of momentous importance. It was long proracted. It was vigorously contested throughout all the territory to be in cluded in the enlarged New York. There may have been some laggards, some appre hensive, some overconfident, some dilatory. some uninformed, and a few unpatriotic electors who did not register at last year's enrollment, and there was a larger number, no doubt, who, because of physical disa bility, absence from the city on the days of enrollment, or legal disqualifications, since removed, failed to present themselves at the registry places; but more than 650,000

electors did so appear. There seems no present reason to infer that the registration this year within the same territory will fall seriously below the total of a year ago. A lively and exciting canvass may, indeed, bring up the figures close to the political high-water

mark of 1896. A total registration of more than 600,000. and a total vote exceeding 550,000, are probable in New York on Nov. 2.

Our Citizens in Cuba.

While the problem of how to bring the war in Cuba to an end, through the independence of the island, is the chief one for our Government, it just now has some minor matters to consider relating to individual rights and privileges.

An American citizen, MANUEL FERNAN-DEZ CHAQUELO, was recently convicted in Cuba of taking up arms in support of the rebellion. The case has been carried to Madrid for revision, but Gen. LEE hears that the sentence is life imprisonment at Ceuta, and CHAQUELO is a witness in the Govin case.

In the case of Mr. Tolon, who was ar rested on board the Ward line steamship Seneca, at Havana, nearly a year ago, on the charge of being connected with the re-

is said to have been held incomunicado for three weeks, instead of for the three days contemplated by treaty and statute. His brother, who had not been naturalized, was pronounced guilty and punished by deportation to a penal colony; but on the demand of our Government, Mr. S. T. Tolon, as a citizen of ours, was released. There Spain hoped the case would drop; but a demand for \$75,000 damages has been presented for him through our Department of State.

Other cases pressing for consideration are those of the Competitor prisoners, whose release the resolution of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations lately demanded, and that of HUGNET, a lawyer practising in Havana, who was driven from Cuba, and now asks \$75,000 damages for false imprisonment and the loss of his practice.

Men entitled to our protection have been thrown into dungeons and kept there without communication with friends beyond the period fixed by law. The protection of our flag is alike for native and naturalized citizens, and damages should be secured from Spain for all outrages.

Baseball Endangered.

The men who control the National League of professional baseball clubs are seriously and wholly to blame for the deterioration of the national game through the rowdyism of the players, rowdyism being a spirit that rapidly communicates itself to surrounding crowds. On Friday last in Boston there was a worse outbreak of it than any on the list recently published in THE SUN, covering this season. LYNCH, the umpire, had called a Boston runner safe, in accordance with the rule prescribing favor to the batter when the case is doubtful. The Baltimore men, however, who were then playing against Boston, ceased play to argue with LYNCH regarding the de cision, and were so abusive that LYNCH finally lost his temper, struck one of them, and there was a fight. Who was more at fault is of no consequence.

The trouble arises from the habit of the players disputing with the umpire over his decisions. A rule forbids an umpire to re verse his decision. Players very rarely have any valid occasion to address the umpire. Yet the owners of the clubs have permitted the players to blackguard and threaten umpires with complaints that their decisions were wrong, and should be reversed. The game is in bad hands when such open defiance of the spirit of an important rule is systematically permitted.

The rule forbidding the umpire to reverse his decisions needs the reënforcement of a positive order to the players not to address him on that topic. No talking to the umpire! and baseball will again be peaceful and reputable.

The injunction order granted by District Judge Jackson of West Virginia, in the suit of JAMES SLOAN, Jr., against EUGENE V. DEBS and others, turns out to be a very different document from the judicial mandate reported in the West Virginia newspapers and in the telegraphic summaries first sent out to the press from Parkersburg in that State.

Col. DICK BRIGHT of Indiana, Sergeantat-Arms of the Senate, disappeared from the annals of mankind early in 1896. He announced with absolute recklessness, before the site of the Democratic National Convention was selected, that he preferred "Sheel to Chicago as a convention city." After Chicago was selected Col. BRIGHT faded from the scene. Pre-sumably he has passed the last year musing over the wickedness of Chicago. At any rate, he has roused himself at last, and he comes up, dripping from th seas of forgetfulness, wearing his seaweed like a laurel crown. Once more he is Fame's, and Fame is his. Last Saturday he notified the keepers of the restaurants in the Capitol to sell no more liquors, and hade the Capitol police see that the order was obeyed. If Col. Dick BRIGHT can "pulverize the Rum Power," as Mr. David R. Locke used to say so often; if Col. Dick BRIGHT can pulverize the Rum Power in the Capitol restaurants, he is a good deal more powerful than Congress.

We observe that the Cleveland Plain Dealer, which recently gave its approval to the Maryland Democratic platform favoring bimetallism, has since praised the Democracy of Suyahoga county, Ohio, for declaring anew for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold, without waiting for the consent of any other

Some scorner of dignitaries has feigned a tale that two of the greatest men in Boston, the Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE SULLIVAN and the Hon, JOSIAH QUINCY, are no longer on terms of friendship. Mayor Quincy is represented as overlooking Mr. SULLIVAN'S hand at a meeting in Fancuil Hall; as shaking hands with all the other celebrities on the platform, but neglecting the most famous of all Bostonians. Whereat Mr. SULLIVAN is reported as fuming even to the extent of threatening to use his vast political influence against the Mayor. So easy s it to calumniate the great and to put a fals face on history. The truth is that Mr. SULLI AN's grasp is so powerful that Mr. QUINCY, after submitting his right hand to it, fluds him self incapacitated to write letters or go through his ordinary day's work of handshaking. So he has agreed with Mr. SULLIVAN that Mr. SULLI VAN's hand and his shall not meet. On his part Mr. SULLIVAN is well pleased with the arrangement, for the last time he had the honor of shaking hands with Mr. QUINCY Mr. SULLIVAN caught a severe cold and toothache.

The sound money gold standard advocate also avers timetallism as he understands it.—Nashville

Mighty few of them. Bimetallism always has been and is a dream. Men dream less with the advance of time. The bimetallic vision grows steadily dimmer and dimmer.

There is a pardonable but superfluou one of satisfaction about the manner in which our esteemed contemporary, the Nebraska State Journal, announces that "Nebraska's wheat crop for 1897 will be worth nearly double the gold harvested in Colorado for the same year," "We have reason," cries this joyous contemporary, "to shout with loud shout and be glad continually." Again rises the shout because "the amount the rains have added to the fruitfulness of the State within the last four days will reach tens of milions of dollars." No doubt all this is very gratifying from the point of view of a bigoted partisan of prosperity and enemy of the forty cent dollar, but Nebraska is not the place in which to be shouting loudly about big crops and good times. Think of the gifted young lecturer at Lincoln. Don't let him find out about pros perity. Don't hurt his feelings. Be glad in

The Department of Agriculture, never yeary in its labors for man and beast, has been making some learned researches into woods a an article of diet. Mr. FREDERICK V. COLVILLE Botanist of the Department, finds that some weeds now despised or neglected are excellent to eat. He points with pride to the savages and the herbivorous animals, and declares that foods are now selected more by custom than by instinct." Acorns were much esteemed when wild in woods the savage ran and are still eaten in some parts of the world. but are not included in ordinary bills of fare at present. Mr. Colville would lead manking from the artificial toward the natural system of diet. He mentions as weeds worthy of comme atitute f, if, by its act, Hawaii's sovereignty We believe, also, that the approaches to bellion, another question comes up. He dation and the palate charleck, chiccory, cow-

slip, dandellon, dock, milkweed, nettle, plgweed, The Spirit Impelling the Social Fanatics of vegetarians. Cowslips, dandellon and dockweed are probably familiar to most person born in the country, and are highly valued as members of the great class of greens. The

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : " Man hattan's " letter points out correctly the under lying causes of the apparent political complication in this city, and all Republicans and every other enemy of Tammany should take warning from what he says.

the most active solicitation of that collection of

named Reynolds, now making himself conspicuous in the Citizens' Union scheme, is of the same kidney. Indeed, there is not a University Settlement which is not a nest of socialism.

This Citizens' Union contains some ambitious, spiteful, and maladroit politicians, chiefly of Republican aniecedents, who have no sympathy with such fanatics, but in their cagerness to make political mischief they forget that they are playing with fire. So far as the welrare of society is concerned, they might as well be in a red-hot Bryan league, for the Citizens' Union is working for the same social ends. The only really honest and single-minded zeal in the concern is rank fanaticism. If the Troy News-Banner should talk of WALTER KAKESPEARE OF JAMES MULTON, It would not shock as many persons as it shocks by its pretended ignorance of the orthography of one of the most radiant of contemporary names. What Col. Dood SCHARCE of Tennessee opposes or supports may interest a few mythologists in Tennessee. The name and fame of the Hon. ions. He is the ablest silver statesman in the

Judge HARRY HIGBER of the Eighth Illinois Judicial district "ventures the prediction that after the Republicans hear from the Congress elections next year they will in 1900 adopt a platform pledging the restoration Mr. CHARLES A. TOWNE, formerly a of silver." Republican Congressman from Duluth, and now boss of the Silver Republican party, ventures the prediction that the Silver Republicans of Ohio "will roll up 50,000 votes for the Democratic candidates." On any roll of optimists the names of Towns and Higger must stand near

The affecting announcement is made that Sir Lewis Morris, one of the most industrious of British bards, is coming to this country for the purpose of reading his poems to it. It is pleasant to know that Sir LEWIS can read his 'poems." Nobody else can. Still, he is diligent and deserves credit, even as the ant to which the sluggard is referred. Sir Lewis has been called "the Welsh BLOODGOOD CUTTER," but while he has something of the facility, he has nothing of the local color, the simplicity,

other members on Mr. Colville's list are less

generally familiar. As these weeds cultivate

themselves to a considerable extent, it is no

more than fair to make them pay rent. If the

rest of Mr. Colville's food weeds are as succu-

must be nearly as good as it is cheap. The late

mical diet, lived a week or a year, we

Dr. Dio Lewis, an enthusiast in matters of

have forgotten which, on a cent's worth of beaus

greater marvels of economy can be achieved by

In seeking to defend a Tennessee celebrity

the Troy News-Banner goes out of its way to

ally opposes a constitutional convention. It seems

SQUINCH CURD of Kentucky are national po

s fool has his name mixed up with that of Major

"Col. Dood SCHARCE emphatically and un

and a cent's worth of vinegar. Possibly

neans of pigweed and pokeweed.

insult a national celebrity:

SQUENCHE KIRD,"

lent as dandelion, dock, and cowslip, his bill

and the quaintness of the Long Island poet. NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Reported by Our Esteemed Contemporary, the Klondike Klariou.

Mr. Bill Muggins, that prince of good fellows, re siding on Yaller avenue, is putting a handsome 18k. We are pleased to announce that the First Presbyterian Church will give a boiled dog supper at its pa

ors Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Admission \$4. Children half fare. Col. Frankfort of the Bang Up Restaurant, meals served at all hours, has the editor's thanks for a july joint of roast mule as fine as he ever stuck a tooth into. Come again, Colonel.

Now is the time to subscribe to the Klarion-524 per annum, invariably in advance. Good, clean nuggets taken on subscription. Our leading dentist, Dr. Jim Moffitt, believes in fos-

in plugging teeth. Dr. Jim is also a jolly jerker. Call on him when in town. Reward.-Ninety-nine dollars reward will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the low-flung scoundrel who stole our office cat or Tuesday night last. That cat cost us money, and he

was getting fat enough to make us look forward to Thanksgiving dinner with more than ordinary feel Don't throw away the boots you have been work ing in all summer. We can assure newcomers to our vicinity that while turkey is a good thing for a Christmas dinner, a pair of well-boiled and seasoned boots

heavy leather preferred, are a great deal better than no dinner. We have been here before. Little Johnnie, the bright and intelligent three rear old son of our esteemed fellow townsman, C. H. Jinkins, who was so seriously choked on a nugget of gold the hired girl carelessly left lying on the kitch floor, where the child was playing, is, we are glad to

say, improving. Mr. K. J. Herman's spirited team of reindeers ran away yesterday afternoon on Yukon avenue, extended, while bringing a load of gold dust to to: and scattered the yellow sediment around the landscape to such an extent that several residents from the States living out that way gr it was so remindful to them of the goldenrod, which is their national flower.

At a recent reception in this city of our élitest set, the lion of the evening was Mr. G. Washington Wellington of the United States, and he was thus hon-ored and Boulzed because he was the only man present who was not a millionaire. Society always de lights in novelties.

At the bridge breakfast after the Bing-Bang wed ding on Dollar Boulevard yesterday, a full report of which was a Klarion exclusive, the pièce de résistance was a fillet of bay horse served on plates of solid gold half an inch thick. A washtubful of gold dust was showered on the happy pair as they walked down the front steps of the bride's home to their reindeer sledge.

We have the nugget some bad boy threw through our window last night, breaking a pane of glass, a we shall be glad to give it to him for a new pane. The nugget weighs four ounces, and the size of the name was 8x10. Any person wishing to exchange a pane f glass that size for the nugget will please call at this office before the arrival of the cold wave.

Youngest Daughter of the Revolution.

From the Hartford Courant. Who is the youngest child of a Revolutionary oldler seems to be a question of interest. This listinction belongs probably to Mrs. Martha Jane Hollister of East Hartford.

Othniel Brown was born at Smithfield, R. I., April 70, 1759, and entered the army from that State, bu he lived during the greater part of his life at Stafford, Conn. When past 70 years old, Nov. 3, 1829, he married his third wife, Nancy Lyon. Of this marriage were born three children, Nancy, Sept. 2, 1830; John dams, Oct. 22, 1831, and Martha Jane, May 3, 1833. Nancy died a few years ago, John Adams is living in Tolland, and Martha Jano (Mrs. Hollister) in East Hartford. The average age of the two children nov living is 65, and the age of the youngest is 64. Until better record is produced, Connecticut claims the youngest child of a Revolutionary soldier and the youngest two children of the same family.

The Campaign in New York. From the Philadelphia Ledger.

As the time approaches when the Democratic State committee of New York must meet -about Sept. 15to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge and to decide upon the party policy, the stronger appears to be the determination of the Bryan element in the party the irrepressible Silverites-to put the leaders on record and compel them to adopt or reject a resolu tion indorsing, in a whole-souled fashion, the Chicago

The national issues will not down. On both side here are aggressive factions which persist in forcing hem upon the campaign, and the people show no de sire to evade them. Although the new State Consti-tution was drafted so as to completely divorce mu picipal from national elections, it looks as if the can paign this year, as in former like contests, will be vaged on both national and local issues. In this re spect the situation has not changed a particle

Population of the United States. From the Buffalo Courier.

According to an official estimate made in the Treas iry Department, the present population of the United States slightly exceeds 77,000,000. This indicates at annual increase of more than 2,000,000 since the last Federal census was taken in 1890, when the total population of the country was found to be more than 62,000,000. We are now within three years of an other Federal census, at which, it is reasonable to anticipate, the total population of the United State

From the Chicago Daily Tribune "We shall have to quit associating with the Higgin side girls."

"Why? What's the matter with them?" "They are riding ready-made bicycles."

A SOCIALISTIC ORGANISATION.

He omits, however, one feature of the Citizens Union canvass which is of great significance to the conservative community. From the first, enemies of the Republican party, cranks, dudes, fanatics, and mercantile mutton-heads has been among the Socialists of the east side of the town and people generally who are more or less infected with fantastic socialistic notions. Its logical candidate would be a man like Henry George, Gaynor, Wauhope Lynn, or Sulzer. It had its conception in the so-called University Settlement, a pet enterprise of Low's, whose original head worker" developed into an out-and-out Socialist, while his present successor, a man named Reynolds, now making himself conspicu-

red-hot Bryan league, for the Citizens' Union is working for the same social ends. The only really honest and single-minded zeal in the concern is rank fanaticism.

In spirit, the platform of the Citizens' Union is distinctly Populistic and directly against the interests of the men who are dull enough to put up the money to keep the machine going. It is the same spirit which gives vitality to Bryanism. If the theories of these fanatics were reduced to practice, New York would soon be driven into bankruptey, and property would be the victim of the forces of social disorder and disorganization they would set loose. Their natural alliance is with the Tammany Hall of the Chicago platform. If the Republican party wishes to avoid the reproach of all conservative men it will keep wholly aloof from that infected crowd.

Why, then, it will be asked, are so many hard-headed men, with large interests at stake, consenting to associate themselves with Reynolds and his fellow visionaries and fanatics of the University Settlement I. The answer is that it is among such men especially that there are most ignorance of politics and most dulness of perception of the tendency of political and social theories and movements. If, however, the Citizens' Union ever puts up a tieket and goes into a hurly-burly campaign in its support, even their eyes will be opened, for it will be a crazy canvass, whimsical, crotchetty, incendiary, and essentially socialistic. The mercantile and banking members who put up the money to pay the cost, will be aginst at the hubbub they paid to have kicked up.

Mark my word; there will be a funny episode in our New York politics when the highly respectable and sleekly conservative members of the Citizens' Union committee of two hundred and fifty at last wake up to the consciousness that they have been seduced into an alitance with Henry George, Debs, Bryan, and even Most to destroy the existing safeguards of property and society.

AN ORIGINAL REPUBLICAN. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

The Struggle for "Low" Signatures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is not surpris ing that the Cits claim 60,000 signatures for the omination and election of Seth Low. In our office there have called thus far three canvessers for the Cits-the last one who called stated that he received one cent for every signature he turned in.

Evidently the first two canvassers were working by the day, hence no signatures were obtained to speak of until "piece" work was introduced. The cent man received a gnatures. I'm sure, because he told me that he had obtained 497 the day before he called on us, most of them on his plea that they were worth a cent a name to him.

I presume every office was invaded by at least three

different canvassers, each one working a different system, but all after signatures. They ought to have CHARLES VOOT, Jr. a million at least. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

In Memory of American Heroes

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was much inte sted in a letter published in your paper of yesterday. signed F. M. Adams, relating to the lack of patriotism displayed by our countrymen in neglecting such his-torical spots, dear to the hearts of all true Americans, as Fort William Henry, Fort George, and Tleon deroga. What are the societies-the Daughters of the American Revolution"-for if not to keep alive the memories of such events in our na tional history? Would it not be better and redour nore to their credit if they gave more time, attention, and money to such enterprises, and a little less to beasting of their Revolutionary ancestry, living on the glory of their antecedents, and the giving of ostentagiory of their antecedents, and the giving of ostenta-tions banquets? I, too, am "only a plain citizen, without money or influence," but am a descendant of one of those parrots of '76 who materially aided in bringing into existence the "Continental Congress" which in the words of the immortal Ethan Allen be quotes, and I add my feeble prayer to that of Mr. Adams that our country do something to perpetuate such memories before the advance of time makes it impossible.

Pelham, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1897.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that the publie have erected monuments to Grant, Logan, Farragut, and others, isn't it about time that the citizens of New York should erect a monument or slab to the only man who fought against Great Britain on the land, on the water, and under the water in the Revolutionary war, driving the whole British fleet of some six or eight vessels and several transports, containing over 6,000 troops, out of New York harbor down to Sandy Hook without the loss of life, thereby preerving New York city from bombardment, Aug. 26, 1776, and diverting the attack to Long Island, Aug. 26, 27? It was accomplished by Sergeant Erra Lee of the Sixth Regiment of the line, Connecticut troops. The account can be found in the Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 21, 1821, in the Historical Library on Second avenue near St. Mark's place, Lee was all through the war, coming out as Colonel.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2, 1897.

JESSE T. LEE.

The City Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir! The officials of our reform city government seem to delight in making real estate owners uncomfortable. The chief are generally off on vacation, but their underlings are tept busy in sending notices ordering some ridiculous thing to be immediately done. Such notice have been forwarded to me from the Departments of Buildings and rubble Works concerning matters which have been unchanged for years and to which my attention could have been called as well last winter as during this sultry month of August.

Berketzer, N. J., Aug. 10.

SCFFERER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Will you call at tention to the way in which the Broadway cable line tention to the way in which the Broadway cane line neglects to enforce the law regarding the fourth car? This morning I counted Iwenty open cars before a closed one came along, and on several former occa-sions I have been seriously inconvenienced on my way to business.

Talk in Packages.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A district messer ger boy the other day delivered a written message to a certain well-known lawyer in Fulton street, fo which the latter had been impatiently waiting. He summoned the boy into his presence and scolded him emphatically and voiluily for his dilatoriess. When the loy was at length dismissed he confided his opin-ion of the "boss" to the office starf thus: "Chee! The old man talks in packages."

Asking for the Politician's Daughter.

From the Washington Star. "Did you speak to the father of the girl you wish to narry?" said one young man. "Yes," replied the other.

"Did he give you any encouragement?"
"He seemed to think he did. He is a politician and has been haunted by constituents ever since election When I told him the ambition of my life, he said very gravely that it was seldom anybody secured exactly what he desired; he couldn't see his way clear to making me the groom at his daughter's wedding, but he'd see what he could do about getting me the place

The Rise in Wheat Stops a Pop Convention. From the Cleveland Leader.

WASHINGTON C. H., O., Aug. 7 .- The high price being paid for wheat in this great wheat producing county is having a disastrous effect upon the Fayette county Democrats and the free silver cause. For weeks the Democrats have been advertising a convention of Fayette county Democrats and all friends of free stiver coinage, to come off this afternoon. The result was that not enough turned out to hold a convention, and they adjourned to Sept. 4.

Long Time Between Swarms. From the Hazel Green Herald.

At the age of 10 years Harry Murphy hived a swarm f bees. This was forty-four years ago. They continued in this hive and made boney year in and year out for thirty long years before they again swarmed. Mr. Murphy got them safely hived again in the same gum, and since that time they only swarmed twice, naking in all only three swarms in forty-four years.

BRAVEST OF THE JOHNNY REBS. Jako Bennett Saved the Life of His Sergeant to

From the Louisville Courier-Journa Jake Bennett was about 19 years old, and was robably the most awkward man I ever saw, He was long and angular, and had a bony head with strong jaws. His great white teeth were always shown when he smiled, and he always smiled when he was in a fight. In camp Hennett was a slouchy, unprepossessing fellow, and his feet, which were unusually large, were always in somebody's way. He was shy and never in-truded himself, but when it came to riding and

shooting he was in his glory. I have seen him many times on the back of a fast horse, with the bridle rein in his teeth and a pistol in each hand, charging like mad and shooting with remarkable accuracy. He had the reputation of killing three or four men every time there was a chance. He was then in charge of a detail on foraging expeditions and got in many skirmishes along the road. Later he was unanimously chosen Captain on account of his

unanimously chosen Captain on account of his bravery.

Indeed, he was like unchained lightning in a hand-to-hand light, and it was in one of these that Bennett distinguished himself. There were about 1,500 soldiers lying between Alexandria and Liberty. We had no chance on the field, and had to content ourselves with harassing the enemy and in cutting off their wagon trains and making it difficult for them to forage. The two armics lay confronting each other before the engagement at Murfreesboro, and I was sent with a detail of scouts to waylay any that I could.

Boing only 180 men all told, we determined to

was sent with a detail of scouts to waylay any that I could.

Being only 180 men all told, we determined to take advantage of the hilly road and the rocky hillside, which were thickly covered with redars. Across the road were a number of felled trees, and while we were all mounted it was comparatively easy to keep out of sight. While we were thus ambushed a Federal wagon train came alowly along the road, guarded by three flee of infantry. There were eight wagons in the train, and we attacked them suddenly and boldly, realizing the necessity of quick work. The flight was close and hot for a few minutes, but when the infantry came rushing up we saw that the conflict would now be between pistols and sons. At this point Bennett's sergeant was unhorsed and had fallen to the ground. Just as he jumped up, however, a Federal soldier plunged at him with a bayonet. At the same instant another soldier raised his gun to kill Bennett. In this terrible situation the alertness and courageous generosity of Jake Bennett promoted him to shoot first the man who was altacking his sergeant and then the man who was threatening his own life.

to shoot first the man who was attacking his sergeant and then the man who was threatening his own life.

I consider that this instance, where a man could so suddenly conceive the idea to defend his fellow-soldier before himself, illustrates the innate nobility and generosity of the man. The great soul of awkward Jake Bennett responded to the impulse, and his self-sacrificing act was the highest example of heroism that I witnessed during the war.

SUNBEAMS.

-Grasshoppers of Jackson county, Mich, have undergone a change of appetite, and have been eating the binding twine from the bundles of wheat, causing farm hands the extra labor of rebinding. -Tennessee is up near the head of the snake column

this year with the record of Jesse Shoup, who killed on Cross Mountain, near Bristol, a rattlesnake measuring three inches across the head, five feet in length, and six inches in diameter. It had thirty-two rattles besides the button. -Great numbers of large sea turtles have been

and their meat has been salted. The meat cured is said to taste much like beef. Near St. Augustine a story is told of a mule which patrols the beach, and finding a turtle turns it over on its back and then goes after its own master. -Workmen in a sugar house at Oaklawn, Irish

sions that have occurred there when some hand has

caught in the region of Englewood, Fig., since June 1,

tried to enter the vacuum pan through a manhole with a lighted lantern. The explosions have been similar to explosions of fire damp, and they have blown out portions of the roof. -A sexagenarian of Baltimore, after dreaming three times of a particular private Klondike under a tree on the place where he was born, made a contract with the owner of the property to divide findings half and half, and then with his son and a friend be-

gan digging on the spot. At last accounts the son had come disgusted and quit, but the dreamer was still with his friend in quest of the gold mine. -A horse which ought surely to belong to Col. Waring's educated force is doing duty in the Baltimore Street Cleaning Department. It broke its halter one night, and made its way downstairs to the basement of the house of its driver and then into the bedroom of a boarder, where it nosed about to see that every thing was horse shape until the o cupant of the room

was aroused and had his hair bristle-shape before he realized where he was. -There is in New Orleans a negro woman, according to the chief newspaper of the Crescent City, who has deeply rooted if not very clear ideas about the Bible, among them being the conviction that while God wrote some parts of the great book men put in other portions. One thing which God wrote sure enough, says the article, is the story of the Tower of doubt 'bout dat bein' writ by God Hisself. Dat's probed, glory to de Lord. W'y, dey ain't no one no nerstan' 'em. Dat probes God writ 'bout dat tower."

-A marriage which recalls some of the marriages in England in the days when a newly made husband was held by the law responsible for anything his bride wore on her wedding day took place at the end of last month in a North Carolina high road in Johnston county. The bridegroom and his bride were barefooted. He were a hat and a shirt and a pair of trousers only, and she were only a callco dress and poke bonnet. It is recorded in the parish records that one Annie Sellwood was married at Chiltern All Saints in 1714 "wearing only her shift." But hee husband had a legal reason for wanting her only in

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Verdi, according to the London Daily Chronicle, a amusing himself at Montecatini by writing the requiem for his own funeral. Signor Nicolini's health has improved enough for

Adelina Patti to begin entertaining again at Craig-y-

Nos. She has now the Prince and Princess of Monaco and Mr. Isidor de Lara, the composer, as her guests. In Puerto Rico recently a candidate who had reached the age of 55 years without taking his bache lor's degree, dropped dead when the examiners told him he had passed the first part of the examination. Klondike reports were not believed in England at first and the newspapers for a week spoke of the al eged discoveries in Alaska. They changed at once to

'the gold finds in Canada'' when they became con vinced of the truth. Lord sustice of Appeal Macnaghten had his watch snatched from his pocket by a thief in London one evening recently. Though nearly 70 years of age, he printed, caught him within a couple of blocks, and got his watch back,

As the English upper classes do not object to their boys being birehed, it is only royal princes and the sons of noblemen who receive corporal punishment in the great English schools. So at least says the headmaster of Harrow.

Brummagen French is dangerous. A Birmingham citizen passing two policemen on the street in the evening said lion jour, monsieur, to them. They at nce arrested him, charging him with being drunk and swearing at them in a foreign language.

Larrikin, a famous Australian steeplechaser, fell in the Grand National Hurdle Race near Melbourne, breaking his neck. As soon as the race was over the crowd broke in and began to cut up toe dead serse for relies. One man took his tail, another the ears, and others the teeth and hoofs.

D

Matelotes and other stews of which rabbit is supposed to form a part are being shunned by Parisians since the rabbits inoculated with miscellaneous dis-case germs were stolen from the Aubervilliers laboratory. The police say that they have traced the lost rabbits, and that all were eaten by Aubervilliers

people, who, as yet, have shown no bad effects. Queen Victoria has paid \$800 for the walking stick Prince Charlie forgot by his bedside at Culloden Cas tle when he went out to fight the battle. It has a handle with two heads carved on it representing Folly and Wisdom. The bed on which the last of the Stuarts slept for three nights brought \$3.750, and a licutement's commission for a Macintosh, signed and scaled by the Prince, \$475.

Two men in Elberfeld quarrelled recently over politics, and one called the other a caterione's loss gesell in fellow with no fatherland). The insulted nan thereupon brought suit. As the phrase had just been used by Kaiser Wilhelm to describe the mebers of the Reichstag who voted against his navi bill, the Magistrate may be hauled up for the majoris whichever way he decides the case.

Grand Duke Adolf of Luxemburg, who is now 80 years of age, is the oldest temporal sovereign in Eq. rope. Ho was formerly Duke of Nassau, and after a reign of twenty-seven years was turned out by the Prussians in 1866. Seven years ago he found another throne on the death of King William III. of Holland. whose next male heir he was, as the Luxemburg tow of Inheritance does not admit women